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Arizona Miner.

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Letter from Camp O'Connell.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINER.)

CAMP O'CONNELL, A. T.
March 1st, 1868.

My last writing was before the flood, so I hope you and Prescott are still remaining above water. We have had rain on and off since the middle of December up to within a week ago, and it is difficult to even keep the command in provisions, as the Verde and other creeks have been impassable for weeks at a time. At present, the weather is dry and stormy. Fresh beef has been scarce here of late, as no cattle could cross either the Gila or Salt rivers. Our camp is in Sunflower valley, thirty-two miles from Camp McDowell, and about ten from Reno. The road is three miles from this camp, which leaves about seven miles of road to be made; but these seven are over a mountain, and it will take a long time yet. We have had 80 recruits for the two Companies, and two commissioned officers, so our force is enlarged considerably. Lieut. DuBois is gone, on sick leave, and Major Mills is gone, on leave of absence, for six months; in the latter we have lost the best officer we had. General Devin paid a visit to the camp some time ago, and lately we had Major Clendenin, who had quite a talk with our Indian neighbors. He invited the chief out to Tonto creek to take a look at that valley, but the latter declined, as the Major was mounted, and he had no steed to take him. The chief was asked the reason of their robbing and murdering Americans, and said in reply, that what the Americans had the Indians were sadly in need of, and had no other way to get it. The Major said they had the same chances as any one else, and had no excuse whatever. The chief said if they settled anywhere they were sure to be killed or driven out, and could neither farm nor raise stock on this account, but if the Americans gave them protection they would soon show how willing they were to work, and live honestly. They were told they could have the chance. Their conduct with us has been very good, and they have assisted in pointing out the best way to run the road, and in many ways saved labor and time. They have returned stray animals and given up three Mexican boys—whom they had held captive, and are selling their firearms, composed of seven-shooters, double-barreled rifles, shot-guns and revolvers. At present they are kept in their place, and so are the soldiers; we are as military as a three cocked hat, and all are better satisfied. This chief is a spiritualist—beats any man in the States. Says he goes up on the lightning and has been speaking with Americans above, who are quiet people there, and was advised by them to settle down and love their American brothers. Says he can order as much rain as he wishes, and has killed bad Indians by lightning. His Indian neighbors send for him when they require rain on their crops. He offered to give us ocular demonstrations for all this, but of course was not allowed—has a bed no man can sit on without being blown to atoms, etc.

No Prescott mail here for the last month. No California mail for the last six weeks, so we have to coin our own news. Two Wickburg gentlemen have been here looking for stolen animals; by whom I send this. Capt. Carr and Company have not arrived from their surveying expedition, and some thoughts of foul play are entertained.

Mr. Whitlow has arrived here with a load of goods and occupies the position of Sutter. Mr. Kippen, Sutter at McDowell, dropped dead a few days ago.

EXPENSIVE BUILDINGS.—The Park Bank building in Broadway, adjoining the Herald office, now approaching completion, is pronounced by competent judges to be the finest edifice in the country. But a few months ago the Herald building was one of the grandest-looking edifices in its neighborhood; to-day along side of the Park Bank, with its massive ornamentation of white marble, it is quite dwarfed. The cost of this building is estimated at \$420,000. This sum includes the cost of the land.

The foundations have been in progress for several months of a building that will surpass in grandeur the Park Bank as much as the latter building surpasses its neighbors. This building is to be erected by the New York Life Insurance Company, and will cost one million of dollars. Its exterior will be very imposing, the design being taken from the Temple of the Erectheus at Athens. The material used will be white marble, of course, brown stone having gone out of fashion for public edifices, as it ought to for private dwellings. The facade of this building will, like the Park Bank, be profusely decorated with pilasters, columns; cornices, etc., in the Ionic order, and will be of massive proportions.—N. Y. correspondent Bulletin.

A colored barber is said to be the attraction among the married women of Lee, Massachusetts, and his shop is the midnight rendezvous for the wife of at least one respectable white man, much to his discomfort and her discredit.

NATIONAL RAILROADS.—Those who are engaged in the construction of railroads across the continent, should for their own safety and profit, take a broad, national and practical view of the matter. It involves the prosperity of the entire State of California, including San Francisco, now the principal seaport of the Pacific Coast. It is but quite recently that one of the principal papers of San Francisco, expressed the conviction that "two great cities of the future will be, one on Puget Sound, and the other on Lake Superior, and that the Northern Pacific Railroad, sure to be built, will build them." This was said in view of the recent action had in Congress, indicating a determination to build that road, and is undoubtedly true. If the Northern Pacific Railroad will build these cities, will not the Southern Pacific Railroad build two others, one on our Southern coast and another at some point on the Mississippi. That this road will be built there is no reasonable doubt. General Palmer, Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas Branch, lately in charge of the survey of the thirty-fifth and thirty-second parallels, through New Mexico, Arizona and California, writes to headquarters at St. Louis, from Fort Mohave, Arizona, December 28th, that he has surveyed a good line to the Colorado river, on the 35th parallel, below the head of navigation, at an excellent bridging point south of Fort Mohave, about 1,370 miles from Kansas City, and 560 miles south of San Francisco. This would naturally carry the line to San Diego, even should a road be built up the coast to San Francisco. General Palmer says: "Between Albuquerque and Colorado river, the route lies through, or immediately adjacent to extensive pine forests. I have seen no snow except two thousand feet above our highest summit. Our animals found good grazing ground all the way. There has been no frost here, and the trees are still green, with no evidence of winter. I am satisfied that with the facilities offered by the Colorado river, the mild climate, the abundant timber, and productive soil on this route, the whole line can be completed in four years."—Oreville (Cal.) Record.

The route of this road passes to the north of Prescott, some 50 or 60 miles, and if General Palmer and the Company do not change their minds, the road will run direct to San Francisco.

DIET & MEDICINE.—Dr. O. W. Holmes, no less noted as a physician than as a poet and wit, makes the following remarks upon this subject in "Border Lines":

"I cannot help believing that medical curative treatment will be by and by resolved into great measure into modifications of the food, swallowed and breathed, and of the natural stimuli, and that less will be expected from specifics and noxious disturbing agents either alien or assimilable. The noted mineral waters containing iron, sulphur, carbonic acid, supply nutritious or stimulating materials to the body as much as phosphate of lime and ammoniacal compounds do to the cereal plants. The effects of a milk and vegetable diet, of gluten bread and diabetes, of cod-liver oil in phthisis, even of such audacious innovations as the water-cure and the grape-cure, are only hints of what will be accomplished when we have learned to discover what organic elements are deficient or in excess in a case of chronic disease, and the best way of correcting the abnormal condition, just as an agriculturist ascertains the wants of his crops and modifies the composition of his soil. In acute febrile diseases we have long ago discovered that far above all drug-medication is the use of mild liquid diet in the period of excitement, and of stimulant and nutritious food in that of exhaustion. Hippocrates himself was as particular about his barley-pot as any Florence Nightingale of our time could be.

The present generation will make a vast stride forward, as I believe, in the direction of treatment by natural rather than violent agencies. What is it that makes the reputation of Sydenham, as the chief of English physicians? His prescriptions consisted principally of simples. An aperient or an opiate, a 'cardiac' or a tonic, may be more commonly found in the midst of a somewhat fantastic miscellany of garden herbs. It was not by his pharmaceutical prescriptions that he gained his great name. It was by daring to order fresh air to small-pox patients, and riding on horseback for consumptives, in place of the smothering system, and the noxious and often loathsome rubbish of the established schools."

FRED. DOUGLASS TO HIS PEOPLE.—In a late speech at Akron, Ohio, Fred. Douglass, addressing the colored people, told them that the government emancipated the negroes as a matter of policy, and not from any Christian motive of right and justice, and that they had no more reason to be thankful to the government for their freedom than had the Hebrews to feel thankful to Pharaoh for their deliverance from bondage. Douglass said that although it was possible that, naturally, the colored men were equal to the white, they were not so practically, and that they must rise through their own exertions to a much higher degree of intelligence before being allowed all the rights and privileges of the white man. He added that they were now on probation, and if fifteen years hence found them as they now are, it would be almost impossible for them to make any advancement.

THE LOCAL PAPER.—The following well told truth is from the Chicago Republican: "Whether the people will or not, the local paper is their representative abroad, their ambassador in foreign parts, by which they must be judged. Let them then take a patriotic interest in giving it news, co-operation and patronage, like every other duty performed, it will pay in the long run."

VOLCANOES UNDER THE MISSISSIPPI.—The examination of the mud cones on the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, lately made by Professor Hilgard, of the University of Mississippi, under the authority of the Smithsonian Institution, was, in part, laid before the Academy of Sciences, at its last meeting. These cones were found in various conditions in various portions of the bar, from the outer edge to the inner, generally in clusters, and were the only earth which seemed to be firm. These cones, when fresh and new, were thought to be a species of volcano, throwing forth salt water, though located in the midst of fresh, and gas. The latter was caught and burned with readiness. There were craters formed upon and within them as clearly as in the lava-vomiting volcanic mountains. When these craters ceased to be active, the cones disintegrated and fell away. The products of the cones are to be the subject of chemical and microscopical examinations.—New Orleans Picayune.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.—Commissioner Welles, in his second annual report, says that the National expenses can and should be reduced from their present extent of about \$372,000,000, to \$290,000,000—thus effecting a saving of \$82,000,000. Of this saving he proposes to cut off \$32,000,000 from the taxes of the people, by remitting altogether the tax on cotton and all manufactured articles, except spirits and tobacco. The balance—\$50,000,000—he would have go towards decreasing the principal of the National debt.

REMOVING STAINS.—All clothes subject to be stained, such as table linens, napkins, children's clothes, towels, etc., ought to be examined before being put into any wash mixture or soap suds, as these render the stain permanent. Many stains will yield to good washing in pure soft warm water. Alcohol will remove almost any stain or iron mold, or mildew, may be removed by dipping in a moderately strong citric acid, then covered with salt and kept in the sun. This may require to be repeated several times, but with us has never failed.—Country Gentleman.

A CURIOUS MACHINE.—Mr. Norton's marvellous invention for discovering the existence of water on the most arid land, is attracting immense attention in Paris, and experiments are daily made with it in the neighborhood of Paris. The Emperor Napoleon has purchased the machine, and personally superintended the experiments going on in the Park of St. Cloud. The instrument consists of a long iron tube, terminating in a sharp point, which, forced into the ground, has never failed within twenty-two minutes to bring water to the surface.—Paris Correspondence.

The above mentioned "Machine" is the Avery Tube Well and Pump. It is really a most important and valuable invention.

A GIANTIC HOAX.—Some miserable wretch recently played a hoax on one of the most aristocratic ladies in Boston by inserting an advertisement that fifty cats were wanted at her address at a certain hour, for which she would pay two dollars apiece. In consequence, at the appointed time the house was beset by some two hundred boys and cats. Nor was this all. Carpenters, plumbers, masons and gasfitters were ordered there to do certain jobs, grocers and dry goods merchants were ordered to bring samples of their wares, and a hearse was ordered for the burial of a child. As a finisher invitations were sent to the most fashionable people in Boston for an evening party. The lady, Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, was driven nearly distracted, and the wretch had a good time.

HOW TO DRESS UP SHIRT BOSOMS.—We often hear ladies express a desire to know how the gloss is produced on new linen bosoms, etc., and in order to gratify them, subjoin the following recipe:

"Take two ounces of white gum arabic powder, put it in a pitcher, and pour on a pint or more of boiling water, according to the strength you desire; let it stand all night, and in the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clear bottle, and cork it for use. A tablespoonful of this gum water, stirred into a pint of starch, will give lawns, either white or colored, a look of newness, to which nothing else can restore them after they have been washed."

THE CONSERVATIVE STATE CONVENTION OF TENNESSEE warmly endorses the administration of Andrew Johnson, and declares that the government was established to give protection and political rights, and to secure the material interests of the white race, and should be so administered. They propose to vote with the Democratic party, and declare that Andrew Johnson is the choice of the Democratic conservative people of Tennessee for the next President.

THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN.—The following is the order in which the original thirteen States adopted the Constitution of the United States. According to a provision in the Constitution it became binding upon the States ratifying it when adopted by nine States. New Hampshire was the important ninth State:

1. Delaware, December 7, 1787.
2. Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787.
3. New Jersey, December 18, 1787.
4. Georgia, January 2, 1788.
5. Connecticut, January 9, 1788.
6. Massachusetts, February 7, 1788.
7. Maryland, April 28, 1788.
8. South Carolina, May 23, 1788.
9. New Hampshire, June 21, 1788.
10. Virginia, June 25, 1788.
11. New York, July 26, 1788.
12. North Carolina, November 21, 1787.
13. Rhode Island, May 27, 1790.

A BAD SHOWING.—The finale of the correspondence between the President and Gen. Grant, an abstract of which has come to hand, serves only to place the General in a still more unfavorable light before the world. In addition to the President's own version of the matter, the testimony of five Cabinet Ministers is given to show that the General has been guilty of unpardonable double-dealing—that he promised the President one thing, and performed another. While we had never entertained any exalted opinion of General Grant's capacities as a politician and statesman, we had come to look with great respect upon his character and reputation as a man and soldier. It is sad to learn that one who has occupied so glorious a position in the eyes of the Nation has dimmed his honorable record by an act of studied prevarication which can never be effaced. That he did this willfully and of his own volition, we do not believe. He was undoubtedly impelled thereto by the careful maneuverings of shrewd politicians, who wished to destroy his chances for the Presidency in order that Chase or Stanton may become the Republican candidate for the position.—S. F. Call.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company, it is said, contemplate building a bridge across the Bay, to extend from Hunter's Point to the Alameda shore, and are awaiting a franchise from the State to enable them to commence the work. The Company ask a bridge franchise, for a term of years, for a railroad and toll bridge over the route above mentioned. It is intended to build the bridge about 125 feet wide, with a double railroad track, double thoroughfare for vehicles, and also a double walk for pedestrians, with the proper turnouts, etc. On the line of the bridge it is proposed to erect booths and saloons, and to make the bridge a popular resort for moonlight promenaders. The length of the bridge will be from four to five miles, and its estimated cost is \$5,250,000.—San Francisco Paper.

PROTEST AGAINST CHINESE IMMIGRATION. We have before us the proposed Legislative memorial to Congress in relation to Chinese immigration. It is a terse, argumentative appeal to the National Legislature to take steps to prevent a further increase of the Chinese population of this State, and our Legislature will be false to the people if it fails to adopt it. Opposition to Chinese immigration was one of the issues at the last election, and the people were emphatic in the expression of their opinions that effective steps should be taken in that direction. Congress alone can take effective action in the premises, but the Legislature can memorialize, and it should do so.—S. F. Call.

Mr. CRAIG, of New Hampshire "would impose no qualifications on suffrage but what God had given to each sane citizen not convicted of crime." The question then is, why does Mr. Craig put in a brace of qualifications in his very sentence enjoining "universal" suffrage? If suffrage be a gift from Heaven, conferred on men as human beings, and not a political prerogative conferred by society for its own preservation and welfare, why take it from any human being? The fact is that the loose talk of suffrage is a God-given right leads into palpable absurdities, and when suffrage is denied to a lunatic because he is incompetent to exercise it, the whole argument for "universal suffrage" disappears.—N. Y. Times.

THE SITUATION.—One Sunday morning in autumn, Father Searl brought his breeches down from the garret, but the wasps had taken possession during the summer, and were having a nice time of it in them. By dint of effort he dispersed the intruders and dressed for meeting. But while reading the Scripture to the congregation, he felt a dagger from one of the enraged small-waisted fellows, and jumped around the pulpit slapping his thighs. But the more he slapped and danced, the more it stung. The people thought him crazy, but he explained the matter by saying: "Brethren, don't be alarmed; the word of the Lord is in my mouth, but the devil is in my breeches!"

In Virginia City, Nev., a poor widow, in overhauling an old vest of her husband, who had recently died, found a dusty paper in the pocket, which, on examination, proved to be the deed of three feet of the celebrated Savage claim. The Secretary of the Company informed her it was genuine, and that \$1,800 dividends were due on it. She received the money, sold the dirty paper, and went to her home and friends in the East.

A CANDLE TO BURN ALL NIGHT.—When, as in the case of sickness, a dull light is wished, or when matches are mislaid, put finely powdered salt on the candle, till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept through the night by a small piece of candle.

COLERIDGE was acknowledged to be a bad rider. One day, riding through a street, he was accosted by a would-be wit: "I say, do you know what happened to Balaam?" Came an answer sharp and quick: "The same as happened to me. An ass spoke to him!"

Some time ago a cow ran in front of a train in Indiana, and threw it from the track, causing the injury of several persons. The railroad company sued the owner of the cow and recovered \$4,000 damages. On an appeal, the Supreme Court of that State has affirmed the verdict.

Dubuque is the largest town in Iowa, and has 20,000 inhabitants. Then follows Davenport with 17,000, Des Moines with 12,000, and Burlington with 11,000.